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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

September 15, 1919, Temperature 80.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 87.

September 15, 1919, Temperature 80.

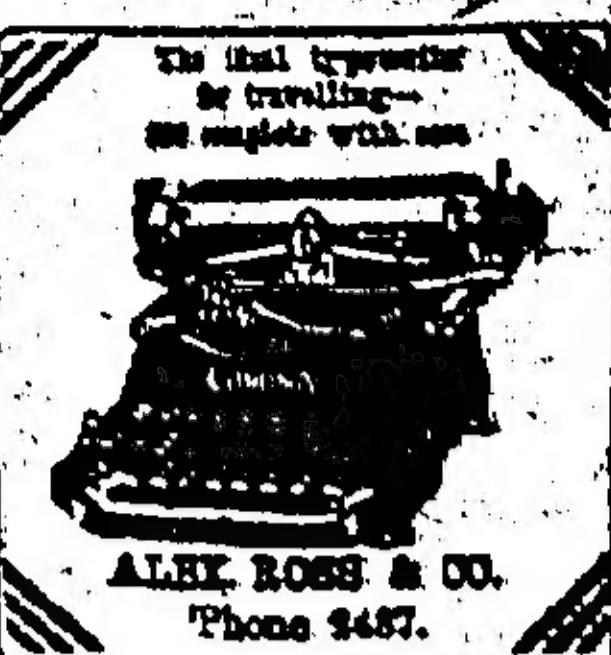
No. 17,563.

拜禮 號五十一月九日九百九千英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1919.

日二廿月七閏未己亥年八月廿一

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BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

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3" to 15"
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
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DONNELLY & WHYTE.
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Society in the China Mail)

NAVAS REVIEW.

London, Sept. 11.
The Parisian edition of the *Herald*, writes: Recently a great Power, particularly interested, sought to insert in the Austria-Treaty a special clause making it impossible for any Power to sign it which had not signed the Treaty with Germany. The American Delegation blocked this attempt and the matter was dropped. The Supreme Council discussed its reply to Germany relative to article 61 of the German constitution. An agreement was reached by the Drafting Committee, who edited the reply, which will be handed to Germany this evening.

The Supreme Economic Council will meet at Brussels between September 15 and 20.

After the ceremony of signing the Peace Treaty at Saint Germain, Dr. Renner and 13 members of the Austria Delegation left Paris last night by the Orient express for Wien.

The Treaty with Bulgaria will probably be presented to the Bulgarian Delegation on Saturday at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Paris. The treaty has been completed without settlement of the Thracian question, which is left to be discussed in connection with the Turkish Treaty.

Owing to the difficulties of communication Bulgaria will be given three weeks to consider the terms.

A general strike of all the Marseilles Labour Unions was voted last night, to take effect from to-day.

The French papers state that the Treaty of Saint Germain is a death certificate to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The old monarchical state system is now plunged into irrecoverable past: none of the great changes wrought in Europe is comparable with this.

The Marseilles general strike, ordered by the Union Labour Syndicates in support of the strike of dockers, began on September 11, by cessation of work of the gas, electricity, transport, metal, and building industries. No ship has left Marseilles. Communication between France, Algeria and Tunis is suspended.

THE FIUME DISPUTE.

BANDS OF RAIDERS APPEAR.

Rome, September 13.
It appears that the would be raiders were comprised of detachments of Grenadiers and bands of stormtroops who started from Ronchi. A semi-official statement says no disorders have followed their arrival. The Fiume Government is taking very energetic steps to check the movement and to discover who is responsible for the act which was as rash as well as harmful.

DANNUNZIOS TROOPS REFUSE TO DISARM.

Rome, Sept. 14.
In the Chamber in the course of a statement on the Fiume raid, Signor Nitti announced that the Commander of the sixth army corps was ordered to intercept and disarm Dannunzios troops but the troops refused to obey the Commanders order. *Epoch* states that General Badoglio, Deputy Chief of Staff has gone to Fiume with full powers.

ENTER THE CITY WITH GUNS AND ARMoured CARS.

Rome, Sept. 13.
The Italian raiders, including the peat Dannunzio, with machine-guns and armoured cars entered Fiume at noon on September 12.

RUSSIA.

HEAVY BOLSHEVIK LOSSES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.
A War Office communiqué states: After a three days battle at Tsaritsin, in which the Bolsheviks made combined attacks in different directions upon the town, the defending troops, under General Wrenzel, heavily repulsed the attacks, capturing 9,000 prisoners 11 guns and over a hundred machine guns. Three Bolshevik regiments surrendered and two others were completely destroyed.

NORTH WEST ARMY CAPTURES YAMBURG.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 14.
A message from Helsingfors says that the Russian North West Army has captured Yamburg.

HOW THE ALLIES ARE ASSISTING RUSSIA.

LONDON, Sept. 13.
How Allies are assisting North West Russia is explained by M. Lianosoff the Premier of the newly formed Government. M. Lianosoff, who is at present visiting Helsingfors, in the course of a statement says that large supplies of material of all kinds are arriving from the Allies. A cargo consisted of 20 guns, 22,000 rifles, 15,000,000 cartridges, and 40,000 full equipments for the soldiers, 4,000 for officers and also thousands of horses.

BOLSHEVIK PEACE NEGOTIATIONS BEIJING.

LONDON, September 6.
A Bolshevik wireless message states that the Riga Government has accepted the offer of the Soviet Government to begin peace negotiations.

THE ARMY.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES.

LONDON, Sept. 14.
A Royal Warrant has been issued substantially increasing army pay. Second Lieutenants receive between £394 and £448 sterling annually if married and £320 and £375 if unmarried. Lieutenants £448 and £503 married and £375 and £429 unmarried. Captains and Majors receive equivalent increases. A Colonel receives one two four two married and one one eight four unmarried. The men's rates of pay are those already announced.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

EDMONTON, Sept. 13.
The Prince of Wales in a speech referring to the new power devolving on the Dominions, the result of the recognition of their nationhood, said:

"You in Canada have the history of British institutions to make or mar, know from your past achievements and your magnificent war record that British institutions, British Unity and the British flag will be safe in your keeping."

THE RETURNED SOLDIER PROBLEM.

LONDON, Sept. 13.
A Royal Proclamation requests employers of labour to undertake to employ as many disabled soldiers as is possible and compatible with their business, in order to prevent lack of employment which would offend the general conscience. The object of the proclamation is to secure the employment of 100,000 disabled men in various branches of industry. The scheme has everywhere met with approval. 700,000 disabled men have already been employed.

A ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

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(Continued on Page 8.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[By Courtesy of the Hongkong Daily Press]

CHINESE OPPOSING THE CONSORTIUM.

PEKING, Sept. 13.
Hitherto it has been understood that enlightened Chinese opinion favoured, in principle, the formation of the Consortium, but apparently different views are asserting themselves amongst the Chinese, whose main object is that the Consortium excludes competition, thereby compelling China to accept the terms of the Consortium. Naturally China prefers to be in a position in which to exercise a choice.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

The American Minister departed to-night. American, British, French, Italian, and Japanese guards of honour were present on the platform, together with Chinese detachments and a band, also students.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[Translated for the China Mail from the *Wai Tsai Yat Po*.]

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY SIGNED.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 14.
A cable has been received from Mr. Luk Ching-chang, the Chief delegate to Paris, reporting that he and Dr. Wong Ching-ting signed the Austrian peace treaty at St. Germain on the 10th inst. The peace delegates of Rumania and Serbia were absent and did not sign.

CHINA DECLARER PEACE.

A mandate ordering the termination of the state of war with Germany and Austria is to be issued immediately.

PEKING PROFESSOR BACK.

Mr. Choy Yuen Pui, the President of the Peking University, arrived at Peking on September 12. Mr. Choy left Peking when the demonstrations of the Peking students started.

A NORTHERN EXDELEGATE.

President Chu Sai Chong has asked Mr. Chu Kai Kim, the former chief delegate, to go to Shanghai to render his assistance to the peace Conference. Mr. Chu Kai Kim, however, has declined to go. He says he isn't well.

SHANGHAI RESIDENT GENERAL.

In order to prevent demonstrations of Students from obstructing the Shanghai Conference, General Loo Wing Cheung, the former Resident General of Shanghai and now the Tuchun of Chekiang, has recommended Commander Ho Fung Lum as his successor to the post of the Resident General.

MINISTERS RESIGN.

General Kan Wang Pang, the Minister of War, and Admiral Lau Koon Hung, the Minister of the Navy, have tendered their resignations because there is no pay for their men. The President has refused to accept their resignations and asked the Premier to give them the necessary funds.

DEPARTURE OF AMERICAN MINISTER.

PEKING, Sept. 14.
The American Minister at Peking, Dr. Reisch, departed yesterday. A band and bodyguard were sent in his honour.

DEPARTURE OF THE PEACE DELEGATES.

All the peace delegates except Mr. Ng Ting Ching and Lau Yan Kai, left for Shanghai yesterday. Mr. Wong Yap Tong, the chief delegate, went to Fenzhou to interview General Chang Tsoo Lun. He will leave for Pukow to-day and arrive at Nanking on the 16th inst. The Northern leaders declared that they would do everything in their power to help the delegation to come to agreement. The military governors of the Yangtze Kiang provinces also allowed their willing to make compromise.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.

TAILOR, HABITMAKER
AND
OUTFITTER.

21. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

WHEN TYPING SEVERAL COPIES.

Were you never annoyed by having to bang the keys so hard! Yes! and by some of the words on the last copies turning out illegible. This does not happen with the **HAMMOND**. Simply turn a screw—once for each copy. Not only will each copy be legible, but on each sheet every letter will be of equal thickness. And this will happen no matter how hard or how softly you strike the keys.

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A SPEEDY & SURE CURE
FOR
PRICKLY HEAT.

Our **PRICKLY HEAT LOTION**, prepared according to the formula of the present day Professors of Tropical Medicine.

Instantly relieves Irritation and Cures after a few applications.

22, Queen's Road Central.
TEL 345.

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A NEW ASSORTMENT OF
AMERICAN CORSETS.
LATEST MODELS
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

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QUALITY—VARIETY—PERFECTION.
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15 Queen's Road Central. (Tel. 75.)

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MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES
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PEKING SYNDICATE LTD.
Peking.
Sub Agents for Hongkong and South China
W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
Hongkong.

THE CHINA MAIL.

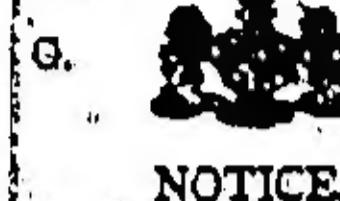
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1919.

NOTICES.

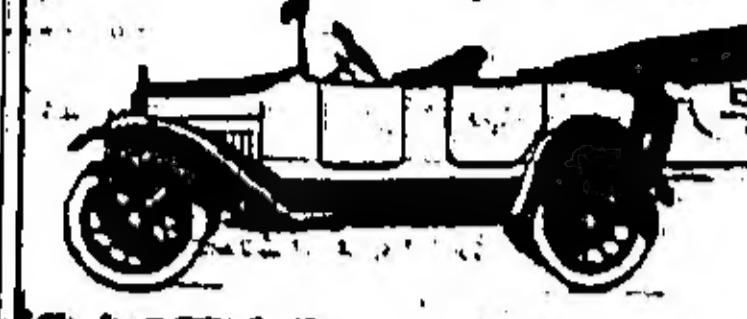
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AND SURVEYOR.
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MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire
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at reasonable Prices.

Phone 2500.
85 Des Voeux Road
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The Natural Milk Food for Infants,
Invalids and Nursing Mothers.
We have just received large consignment

of **INFANT'S MILK** and **INFANT'S MILK**

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
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"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes and
Bentley's
A. S. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A. T. Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the CANTON GOVERNMENT SALT REVENUE DEPT. to sell by Public Auction.

TUESDAY,
September 16, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.
at Yau-nati, Break Water.
The Steam Vessel,

"KUNG CHING,"
HULL—Teakwood.
Length—125 feet.
Beam—18 feet.
Draft—8 feet 6 inches.

ENGINES.—Two sets of Compound surface condensing engines, with cylinders 11½ in. by 22 in. stroke. Separate condensers.

BOILER.—One cylindrical, multi-tubular, marine type boiler. Length 10 feet 6 inches. Diameter 10 feet 0 inches.

Working pressure 130 lbs. per square inch.

Inspecting orders and further particulars may be had from the undersigned.

A launch will leave Blake Pier at 10 a.m. day of sale to convey intending purchasers.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 8, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Lt. Col. John Ward, C.B., C.M.G., to sell by Public Auction.

WEDNESDAY,

September 17, 1919, at 5 p.m.
at The E. A. S. C. Camber.

A CRUISER YACHT,
As she now lies at R.A.S.C. Camber

Length ... 35 feet.
Beam ... 9 ... 8 in.
Depth ... 6 ...

With two masts and two sails. The boat has not yet been rigged and has been newly painted and rigged. Large roomy cabin, two anchors and chain, and a quantity of iron ballast.

On view now.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 10, 1919.

G.  **R.**

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Marshal of the Price Court,

THURSDAY,
September 18, 1919, at 11 a.m.,
at the Yau-nati Break-water,
The Motor Vessel,

"PIONEER,"
Hull Teakwood Built 1913.
Length 60 feet.
Beam 12 feet 6 inches.
Draught 7 feet.

Internal Combustion 3 Cylinder, Junker Diesel Type.

Complete with Navigation lights, and a quantity of spare gear.

The latter can be seen by application to the undersigned.

A launch will leave Blake Pier 10 a.m. day of sale to convey intending purchasers.

On view 17th instant.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 11, 1919.

R.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

FRIDAY,
September 19, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,

A consignment of
"WATCHES"
by a well-known Swiss Maker.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, September 12, 1919.

FOR SALE.

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

ONE FINE TONNE PIANO,
by The Orchestrion Co., England.
(Practically new.)

Particulars from the undersigned.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, September 13, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction; (For Account of the Consignment); on

TUESDAY.

September 16, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

ELECTRIC VIBRATOR.
complete with all accessories (new)
Two Large Iron Safes.

And

International Library of famous
Literature (20 volumes)
And
Chambers Encyclopaedia
in 10 volumes.

Also

Dickens' Works, 21 vols.; Shakespeare's Works, 12 vols.; and several
lots of assorted books.
Fiction—Coch.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 14, 1919.
(For Account of the Consignment),

TUESDAY,

September 16, 1919, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, GLASS, PLATED

WARE

etc., &c.

As follows—

Large Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs
Folding Card and Occasional
Tables, Upholstered Suite, Teak-
wood Bedroom Furniture, com-
prising, Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,
large and small Wardrobes, Dressing
Tables, Washstands, &c., (turned
Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner
Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and
Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery,
and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves,
Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils,
Electric Radiant Ware,

Electric Reading Lamps, Teakwood
Screens, a quantity of Blackwood
Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, &c.,
Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures
etc., Carpets, now and second-
hand, Curtains &c.

Also

Two Pianos.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 10, 1919.
(For Account of the Consignment),

TUESDAY,

September 16, 1919, commencing at 2.30
p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A FEW LOTS OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.—Single and
Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets,
Pillow Cases, Indian Damask Serviettes,
Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWNWORK.—Bedspreads, Pillow
Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES.—Edgings, Table
Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

Also

A few lots of Suit Cases and
Attache Cases.
(All new goods and small lots to suit
purchasers).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 11, 1919.

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A consignment of
"WATCHES"
by a well-known Swiss Maker.

Terms—Cash.

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Hongkong, September 12, 1919.

(For Account of the Consignment),

TUESDAY,

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A SAFE & GENTLE APERIENT
Making a Pleasant, Cooling & Refreshing Drink.
SOLD ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
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JUST ARRIVED
ELEGANT AFTERNOON & EVENING
GOWNS
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COAT FROCKS.
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ALSO
SMART MODEL
HATS
AND
VELOURS.

The China Mail.

FAITH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPT. 15, 1919.

A VOYAGE TO MACAO.

In the course of a general tidying up of the *China Mail* library, an accumulation of books and papers now well over seventy years old, we have discovered some very interesting relics of bygone Hongkong. From a manuscript journal of a voyage to Macao we give the following extracts:

There is sometimes in a Colonial (remarks the old journalist) a Disease which resembleth the Pleuritic; and that is, when the Treasure of the Colonies, flowing out of its due course, is gathered together in too much abundance in one, or a few private men, by hoarders, or in this case of gamblers; in the same manner, as the Blood in a Pleuritic, getting into the Membrane of the breast, breedeth here an Inflammation, accompanied with a Fever, and painful stitches.

The old writer goes on to tell how he "recovered and brought back to the Colonies great store of tenents' pieces, whereof each voyager was ordained to take forth not more than ten, but that there were no King's men or officers of the law at the ships when she departed to govern the same."

He must have been lucky at the fiasco. His description of the game shows that it was in those days very much what it is now, and need not be repeated. He refers incidentally to a "grate gentleman, one ycleped *Carlo Bondi*," who did not share his luck, but left part of his estate in the hands of the native gamblers.

His account of the actual voyage shows how armed men stalked up and down the deck because of pirates, and of how vast quantities of strong condols were consumed by the passengers, "for to keep up their courage."

He even joins down the talk he had; this old chronicler, and he tells of a man that loved to argue of Greek musidlers, that they lacked semitones. This man, "one Croker" and he had words about. The chronicler sermonizes on this.

"Secting Nature hath armed living creatures, some with teeth, some with horns, and some with hands, to grieve an enemy. It is but an abuse of words to grieve him with the tongue unless it be one whom we are obliged to govern; and then it is not to grieve, but to correct and amend. Of such was the need of our Squire and his fellow called Grandpa, in the business of Our Harmonick Club in the old country. You must know that this club of singers and music-makers was long established and I

the Colony's money was in a queer tangle. But for today our space is exhausted. We hope to return to this old manuscript on some future occasion.

JOURNALISM OR HONEST WORK.

One of the writing staff of the *China Mail* was talking to the Editor on Saturday, about Bolshevism, Socialism, and other fads. In the course of the talk, mention was made of a wartime proposal in America to pension idleness. The writer said to the Editor: "If that went, and were carried to its logical issue, you and I, Sir, would be put to honest work." The Editor laughed, and said he wanted that worked into an editorial article. He seemed to think it a joke. It wasn't. It isn't. It's quite serious.

Sir Charles Watson is a new book entitled "Truth: An Essay in Moral Reconstruction," says "the journalist, more than any other class of men, has helped to lower and vitiate the sense of truth." Sir Charles is quite right, though the *Statesman* rather challenges his statement. Is proving so it misrepresents it, thus proving the truth of it by example. Sir Charles does not say that for the journalists other men would be truthful, a proposition which the *Statesman* laboriously denies. He says that but for journalists they would or could learn to have a higher regard for truth. All men are liars, but they don't all make a living by lies. All men love to toy with the wanton Mendax; it is the journalist who plays pander to that illicit affection. To a certain extent they are driven to it, as the *Statesman* admits, and as every journalist knows. To be sure of making any paper pay you've got to please the people, and to please 'em you've got to give them what they want. They don't want (so the paradox) free speech and fearless thinking. The *Statesman* admits:

As it is, can one doubt that the Press as a whole panders to the public love of error? During a war or a strike this is carried to extremes. When a strike occurs in this country, it is usually all but impossible to find out what the men are striking for. Had it not been for the Coal Commission, the readers of the vast majority of the papers would have been left with the idea that the miners were an unreasonable, greedy, and anti-social class of men. There is too little of the spirit of inquiry in the newspaper offices. How many newspapers have even taken the trouble to find out what Bolshevikism is, or what Sinn Fein is? What is the Bolshevik theory of government? To what extent are the crimes committed by Bolsheviks, the sort of crimes committed by Russian parties in general? These are simple questions to which we seldom find a simple answer in a newspaper.

What the proberbed classes want is not an understanding of Bolshevikism but a denunciation of it. The atrocities committed by the Bolsheviks they dwell on as a shining sun among facts; the atrocities committed by the enemies of the Bolsheviks they take no more notice of than a dark star. The public bases its opinions with regard to too many matters on sensational irrelevancies. The distorted story of an atrocity on the other side is usually given far more space than the principle involved in the quarrel. It was so, however, before newspapers existed.

Every newspaper, for instance, is in our opinion bound in honour not to suppress facts of great public interest merely because they conflict with editorial prejuicess. The suppression of the Bolshevik wireless message about Kolchak's defeat on the other day, by two great London newspapers was a flagrant instance of the degradation of journalism.

So much for the *Statesman*. The trouble is that the majority of journalists are as much the servants of prejudice as are the rabble. When they are not consciously pandering to what they know to be the prejudices of their patrons, the advertisers, and the subscribers, they are gratifying their own. Military censors know the Press as a dangerous nuisance; moral censors are beginning to see it in the same light. Sir Charles Watson happened to be one of the first to speak openly. The *China Mail* has frequently urged that the printed word should carry no more weight than the casual remark in the street or at a bar. Every statement should be considered on its merits, weighed, and held in suspense. It should neither be eagerly embraced as a truth, because it suits your prejudice, nor angrily denounced and attacked because it goes against your pre-conceived ideas. When the printed word comes to be generally accepted, as regarded the capacity of the Press for mischief, will be lessened, while its usefulness will in no wise be impaired.

The following was called from *The Howler*, of August 7.—Frank Hall, one of the most popular boxing promoters who ever had dealings with boxes in Balarat and elsewhere, has now taken over the Harp of Erin Hotel at Queen street, Melbourne. For eight years Frank had the largest tourist hotel in Hongkong. A prince of good fellow and a great organizer, it's a moral certainty that Harp of Erin will soon be one of the most popular rendezvous in the city, with Frank at the helm. Frank Hall, who once acted as trainer-manager to George Taylor, has now taken charge of a middleweight champion, Syd Francis. Frank states that in a fortnight's time he will be out after all-comers, but would prefer Barney Thompson.

There follows a long dissertation on the currency of Hongkong, which shows that even in those old times

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Today's dollar is worth 4/- 13/16d.

Capt. Olsen, aged about 35, of the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, is reported missing since Sept. 2.

To-day's return of communicable disease shows one case of cholera and ten of gastro-enteritis. Six of the latter died.

The sanitary measures imposed against shipping from Hongkong to Siam, on account of plague, have been withdrawn.

It is reported that an enormous deposit of coal has been found in the Northern Shan States, 25 miles from the Burma railway line.

Gun-practice will be carried out at Stonecutter's in a westerly direction, from September 16th to 18th, between 8 a.m. and 12 noon.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board will be held tomorrow (Tuesday) at 4.15 p.m. The business is of a formal character.

The N. C. Daily News tells George Lloyd's new venture, the Anglo-Russian Journal—mentioned in the *Statesman*—a gross outrage, and "grossly indecent."

Lieut. Welman of the 18th Infantry writes from Ireland. He went home on the s.s. "Neuralia" to be "demobbed." He expects a Government appointment.

The total output of the Kallan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 30th August, 1919, amounted to 55,713 tons and the sales, during the period, to 49,031 tons.

H.M.S. "Colombo" returned to the Colony yesterday afternoon from Shanghai. She saluted the American flag soon after 8 o'clock this morning. The U.S.S. "Brooklyn," Admiral Rodgers' flagship, returned the compliments.

Dr. C. K. Edmunds, President of the Canton Christian College, has returned to the East after a visit to the States. He is at present in Japan and from there will go on a tour of Northern China, after which he will resume his duties in Canton.

A meeting of the Licensing Board will be held in the Council Chamber on Monday, September 22, at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of considering an application from Yoshitaro Funami for a restaurant adjunct licence at No. 1, Spring Garden Lane, ground floor.

The Kiukuan Bank Beacon Yangtze-Chinkiang has, owing to the washing away of the river bank, been moved 1.5 cables S. 45° E. magnetic, from its former position. The characteristic of the Beacon remain unchanged, and from its new position, Pitman-King Island Surveying-beacon bears S. 38° E. and is distant 2.85 miles.

The following Consular appointments in H.B.M.'s service in China are announced.—Mr. W. J. Clelland, Mr. B. G. Tours, C.M.G.; Mr. J. Smith, Kinkiang; Mr. H. Phillips, O.B.E., Newchwang; Mr. H. Porter, Shanghai; Mr. L. Giles, Changsha; Mr. O. R. Coates, Tengyueh; and Mr. A. G. Major, a Vice-Consul in China.

Here is the labour view of *Punch*, taken from the London *Daily Herald*—“*Punch* is written by Mr. Fecksniff, for Mr. Fecksniff, and throughout this fat and wapid volume there is no jest which could bring a blush to the cheek of the oldies, and most patriotic club-colonel, or require the slightest effort of thought, or imagination from the youngest curate in the oldest cathedral city.” As the *Daily News* says *Punch* took a big risk in asking the *Daily Herald* for a review.

The a.s. “Hin-Sang (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., agents), which arrived in Hongkong yesterday from Sandakan, reported that on her outward voyage, she experienced a severe typhoon. She felt its full force on Thursday, August 21, and the wind was so strong that Captain Malkin was forced to drop the anchor. She laboured heavily in a stormy sea for a whole day. On August 22, when the storm abated, the ship was put on her course again, reaching Sandakan on August 23.

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It is reported that the printed word comes to be generally accepted, as regarded the capacity of the Press for mischief, will be lessened, while its usefulness will in no wise be impaired.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough.

It has been a favourite with mothers of young children for almost forty years.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other astringent, and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by All Chemists and Storeskeepers.

CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.

AT HOME

In spite of the rain on Saturday morning, which seemed to threaten a wet day, the members of the Chinese Recreation Club were able to hold their afternoon at Home, in fine weather. A good number of friends accepted the invitation of the Club and a very enjoyable afternoon was spent.

Interest was added to the occasion in that it was made the final day for the Tennis League. The Chinese Recreation Club, the winners in the Senior Division, played a team made up from the rest of the Club and in the Junior Division the match was between the Chinese Y.M.C.A. and the Club Recreco.

The victory went to the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

The Chinese Y.M.C.A. and the Club Recreco.

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PAINFUL EXPERIENCE OF CHINESE MERCHANT.

A MISTAKEN COMPLAINANT.

"An extraordinary case in which absolute proof must be obtained" remarked Mr. N. L. Smith this morning, in the case which was continued from last week, when a respectable Chinese was charged with snatching an ear-ring from an old woman in Possession Street on the 10th.

Mr. M. K. Lo, appearing for the defence called witnesses to testify to the character of the defendant.

Mr. Ho Kwong, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tung Wah Hospital, said that he knew defendant as the proprietor of collied shop in Hongkong. The largest of these was the Wang Sow, a well-known firm. He (defendant) had dealings with the Hospital, being the supplier of coffee for deceased patients there. In his official capacity, he had known defendant for about a year and found him to be an honest and a straightforward person.

Mr. Smith: How do you account for the larceny he was alleged to have committed?

Mr. Ho Kwong: I think it is a case of mistaken identity, as it would be impossible for him to have committed the offence, being a person of high standing.

Wong Choung was called, and on being shown a photograph by Mr. Lo, he said that the cross marked in the photograph, was the position of his stall, and he was sitting down there that day. He saw three old women. Two went up to Possession Street, and the other was going down. A man went up to her and moved his hands, and soon after cries were heard, and the woman ran a few paces forward and caught hold of defendant.Replying to Mr. Lo, witness said the man who had moved his hands was going down the street, and the man arrested was walking up.

His Worship said that was an extraordinary case and as far as the evidence went, it was convincing. It proved that the defendant was not the snatcher. The ear-ring was not found on his person when he was so quickly lay hold of. He would discharge defendant.

MR. A. EL ARCELLI ADMITTED AS SOLICITOR

Mr. Abbas el Arculli, son of Mr. A. F. Arculli, was to-day admitted to practice as a Solicitor and Proctor in the Supreme Court of Hongkong. He is the first Indian solicitor to be admitted to local practice.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Acting Attorney-General, in moving his admission, said that Mr. Arculli was born in the Colony and had been educated at Queen's College. He passed its Oxford Senior Local Examination in 1907 and won the Queen's College Senior Belkis Scholarship in the same year.

Mr. Arculli's petition stated that he was entitled to Mr. R. A. Harding of the firm of Messrs. Harding and Agius, Solicitors, by an indenture made on May 23, 1914. Mr. Harding retired from practice on Dec. 31, 1917, and the articles were transferred to Mr. E. L. Agius.

He was examined by the Attorney-General, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson and Mr. D. J. Lewis, and the board of examiners reported that, having submitted Mr. Arculli to a strict and searching examination (based to a great extent upon questions set at English Law Finals) on the subjects of Probate, Divorce and Admiralty, Practice, Company Law, Common Law and Bankruptcy, Conveyancing, Equity and Criminal Law, they had come to the unanimous conclusion that Mr. Arculli was, so far as his legal knowledge and attainments were concerned, fit and proper person to be admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

Mr. Pollock said that due notice had been given to the Law Society and had been published in the Government Gazette and the Hongkong Daily Press.

Sir William Rees Davies, addressing Mr. Arculli, said: Your educational accomplishments show a creditable record. I hope you will become a valuable addition to the list of legal practitioners in this Colony. I have great pleasure in enrolling you as a solicitor.

OUR SMALL CHANCE.

The lowest drop in the value of subsidiary silver coins was registered this morning when the \$10 note was exchangeable at a premium of 12 cents, a drop from Saturday of 11 cents. The \$1 notes are also declining in value and are obtainable to-day at a premium of 8 cents for five.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY

CHAMBERLAIN'S Calm and Tonic, these Remedies followed by a drop of motor oil will effectually stop the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by All Chemists and Shopkeepers.

WEDDINGS.

CASTRO-DANENBERG.

The Rev. Fr. Rose solemnized the marriage at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Glenealy on Saturday afternoon, of Mr. Antoine P. Castro, fourth son of Mr. C. M. Castro and the late Mrs. Castro, with Alice, the second daughter of Mr. F. Danenberg and Mrs. Danenberg. The bride was arrayed in a beautiful gown of white French chameuse trimmed with silver lace and, embroidered with pearl beads, and a little veil crowned with wreath of orange blossom. She was given away by her uncle, Mr. A. A. Cordeiro. She carried in her hand a bouquet of white lilies. The Misses Celeste Castro and Violet Danenberg who were in attendance as bridesmaids, wore dresses of old gold crepe satin trimmed with georgette and hats of dark blue crepe satin, and cream crepe de chine trimmed with georgette, and white georgette with cream ribbons respectively. Dr. F. M. Graca Orsora and Mr. D. P. Lopes acted as "best men."

After the ceremony, a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel where a large number of friends attended to tender their congratulations to the happy couple.

The bride's going away dress was of champagne check crepe and satin silk trimmed with gold threads and georgette with a belt to match, trimmed with pretty little silk flowers. The bride's present to the bridegroom was gold watch and his to her was a pearl necklace.

POMROY-O'SULLIVAN.

At St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Henry Colin Pomeroy, of the Hongkong Electric Co., was married to Miss Eileen Patricia O'Sullivan, daughter of the late Mr. T. M. O'Sullivan and Mrs. C. A. Merton.

The Rev. Fr. A. Pleszak officiated. The bride who was given away by her step-father, Mr. C. A. Merton, looked very charming in a beautiful creation of brocade and crepe de chine trimmed with beads and a tulle surmounted by a wreath of orange blossom. She carried a shower bouquet of white lilies and hydrangeas.

Miss Julie Gardner was the bridesmaid whilst Misses N. J. Brower and C. A. Merton acted as "best men."

After the ceremony, the guests adjourned to "Homeville," Wan Chai Road where a reception was held and the toast, "the bride and bridegroom," which was proposed by Mr. Brower, was enthusiastically received.

Amongst those present at the church was Mr. G. E. Anderson, Consul-General for the United States, Mr. Patrick Murray (uncle of the bride), the Misses Murray (cousins) and many others including a host of the popular bride's lady friends.

The honeymoon will be spent at Macao.

A CO-PLIMENTARY DINNER

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the Kung Wo Hotel on Saturday night when a dinner was given by Messrs. Cheong Wo and Co., in honour of Mr. J. Fusso, Superintendent Engineer of the Iuva, China and Japan Lijn for the past eight years. Mr. Fusso who was very popular with all classes of the various communities in the Colony, is leaving shortly for home, being succeeded by Mr. Pals, who recently arrived from Holland.

Amongst the large gathering of friends present at the dinner were Mr. Cheong Wo and a few other Chinese gentlemen, the staff of the J.C.L.L. and the representatives of the steamer of the line, the Takuoo Doctor, Lloyd's Register, and the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders. Mr. Cheong Wo proposed the health and prosperity of Mr. Fusso and the toast was enthusiastically honoured. Mr. Fusso replied suitably. Many other toasts were proposed and honoured during the evening.

Chinese cantresses were in attendance and the guests were entertained to a rare exhibition of Chinese dances and songs, accompanied by Chinese male musicians who produced oriental music from curious looking instruments.

THEFT FROM MOTOR CAR.

A youth who made a daring theft of a waterproof valued \$35, from a European lady in a motor car, was before Mr. Smith this morning.

Inspector Brazil said that Miss Alice, the occupant of the car, went into the Sincere Company's Store, and after coming out, she discovered that the waterproof coat, which was folded up, was gone. She made a report to the Police. On Saturday night the defendant was brought to the Station by an Indian constable, who saw him attempting to pawn the waterproof, which answered to the description of the one stolen.

His Worship sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the ninth ordinary General Meeting to be held at the Office of the General Managers, on Tuesday, September 30 says:

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their Annual Report and Statement of the Company's Accounts made up to 31st May, 1919. The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account after allowing for the Interim Dividend of \$9,000 paid in December last and including the balance of \$7,135 paid forward from last year is \$38,479.55, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:

To pay a Final Dividend of \$1.00 per share \$ 9,000.00

pay a Bonus of \$1.00 per share 9,000.00

place to Reserve Fund 15,000.00

carry forward to credit of next year's account 5,463.55

\$ 38,479.55

AUDITOR.

In the absence of Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., who is eligible for re-appointment, the accounts under review have been audited by Mr. E. J. Chapman.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1919.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST MAY 1919.

LIABILITIES.

DR.

SHARE CAPITAL.

Authorised 100,000 shares at \$1.00 each \$100,000.00

Issued 7,808 shares at \$1.00 each as per last

Account \$75,480.00

Issued 1,200 shares at \$1.00 each 12,000.00

90,080.00

Premium on shares issued 2,400.00

Mortgage Account 30,000.00

Reserve Fund 20,000.00

Sundry Creditors 9,172.35

9,008.00

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Balance as per last Account \$ 7,135.50

Profit for the year 40,351.95

\$ 47,487.55

Less Interim Dividend 9,008.00

38,479.55

ASSETS.

Land and Building as per last Account \$35,513.00

Additions during the year 15,060.60

50,573.60

Machinery, Melting Furnaces, Foundry Plant and Tools including Annealing and Preheating Chambers, etc. as per last Account \$56,335.70

5,635.36

Less Depreciation \$50,718.34

5,268.00

Additions during the year 5,935.88

55,866.34

Value of 2 Launches as per last Account \$ 5,935.88

Less Depreciation 593.59

5,342.29

Office Furniture and Fixtures including valuable drawings as per last Account \$914.60

91.46

Less Depreciation \$223.14

882.13

Additions during the year 1,705.27

19,704.01

Stock in trade 1,835.20

Work in Progress 17,144.01

Account Receivable \$87,559.92

Cash at Bank and in hand [Bank] 235.29

37,841.21

By Balance of Working Account \$ 46,516.66

By Interest 371.30

\$ 46,887.96

E. J. CHAPMAN, Auditor.

Hongkong, August 28, 1919.

THE RAINFALL.

The following table gives the monthly rainfall at the Observatory to the end of August with the means and extremes for 35 years.

RAINFALL AT HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

1919 Mean. Max. Min.

January 163 137 84.3 0.00

February 150 160 79.5 0.00

March 176 279 11.49 17

April 443 530 14.89 115

May 695 11.60 48.84 115

June 10.82 16.09 34.37 234

July 19.43 13.38 30.08 457

August 19.67 14.05 30.06 3.97

The year's rainfall to the end of the month amounts to 65.19 inches, the 35 years average for the same period being 66.18 inches.

NOTICES.

FOOD PRICES

SPECIAL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

HIGH-CLASS CANNED GOODS.

THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS ARE OBTAINABLE FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

American Lunch Tongues per tin 75 cents

Australian Ox Tongues, 1 lb. 53 cents

Rabbit in Jelly, Liver & Bacon, per tin 40 cents

Canadian Boiled Dinner 38 "

Kippered Herring, American 38 "

Fresh Boiled Herring in Tomato 30 "

Primrose Fresh Herring, salt tin 25 "

Concentrated Soap Powder 1 lb. tin 35 "

Chicken Soup, Royal Taste Brand 20 "

New

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & AFGHAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &
SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

Via STRAITS, BURMA and PORT SAID.

FROM	AT 11 A.M.	TO 11 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHINA	Sept. 16
SHANGHAI	SINHAI	Sept. 17
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	HUCHOW	Sept. 18

SAILINGS FOR
MARBURG via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

FROM	TO	DATE
DELWARA	BOMBAY	about 8th October

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS and RANGOON.

FROM	TO	DATE
PTOLA	14th Sept.	1st Oct.

FOR
SHANGHAI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

FROM	TO	DATE
DILWARA	Leaves Hongkong about 17th Sept.	due Yokohama about 3rd October

WIRELESS on all steamers.

For PASSAGE RATES, HANDLINGS FREIGHTS, &c. apply to
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG, Agents.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD. (TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

FOR PORT SAID.

S.S. "TENSHO MARU"

will be despatched on or about 17th October.

For Freight and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

REGULAR SAILINGS ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS,
WITH TRANSHIPMENT AT CALCUTTA, IN CONNECTION WITH THE
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

For Freight and further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KA.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

REGULAR SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN JAPAN, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,
BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.
FOR JAVA PORTS

FOR JAPAN PORTS

HOKUTO MARU

For Freight and Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ALASKA MARU

Friday, 29th September

CELEBES MARU

Monday, 20th October

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Calcutta.

BUENOS AIRES—Río de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

SEATTLE MARU

Middle of November

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular monthly service via S'pore.

SIAM MARU

Wednesday, 24th September

SAIGON BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

UNNAN MARU

Wednesday, 1st October

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z.

AND LAIDE

LUZON MARU

Beginning of October

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Taco via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

CHICAGO MARU

Tuesday, 30th September

MANILA MARU

Wednesday, 1st October

KEELUNG via SWAO & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st & 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

KALIO MARU

Sunday, 21st September, at 10 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

KOHU MARU

Monday, 29th September

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobo, Yokohama & Yokohama.

INDUS MARU

Monday, 29th September

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Managing Agent.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

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GENERAL MANAGER.

York Building.

SHIPPING

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR
SWATOW & BANGKOK

CHINA

SINHAI

Sept. 16, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI

SINHAI

Sept. 17, at 4 p.m.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN

HUCHOW

Sept. 18, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent

Saloon accommodation, airship, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular school service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1919.

THE CHINA MAIL.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA
& APOLINE LINES(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICESSTRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due MARSEILLES about	Due LONDON about
KIYAMA NOVARA	1st November 9th November	3rd December 11th December	18th December 20th December

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	due BOMBAY about
DILWARA	6th October	8th October

CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	due YOKOHAMA about
DILWARA KIYAMA	17th S.pt. at Noon 30th Sept.	14th October

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand Shipping Co (via Panama) or by Orient Company.

Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Madras in view of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailings dates are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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Agents.

E. H. KING & CO.
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai, & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila & Shanghai).—Monday, 22nd September, at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Tuesday, 14th October, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang,

Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 18th September, at Noon.

ATSUOKA MARU ... Friday, 3rd October, at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thurday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th September, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd October, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Marmora,

San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU ... Thursday, 11th September.

HWAH-WU ... Saturday, 20th September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETORU MARU ... Tuesday, 16th September.

TSURUGA MARU ... Tuesday, 20th September.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Sunday, 21st September, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th October, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 19th September, at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 2nd October, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.).

WAKASIMARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam).—End of September.

TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool).—Thursday, 2nd October.

DELACOUR MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam).—Middle of October.

TOYOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool).—End of October.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BULWER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON

FOUNDRERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have

over thirty years experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft

of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.

Shipyard, Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 8.

Estimated furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

WONG FING WA, Manager.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION.	VEHICLE'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLIED TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Nippon Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 25th Sept.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Shiyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 25th October.
San Francisco via Shanghai	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	San Francisco	On 1st Nov., at Noon.
Colombia	Colombia S.S. Co.	Colombia	On 7th October.
China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	China	About 25th November.
China	The Admiral Line	China	On 20th Sept.
China	One a Shonen Kaisha	China	On 20th Sept.
Fushimi Maru	Nippon Yusei Kaisha	Nippon Yusei Kaisha	On 2nd October.
Empress of Asia	Canadian O.S. Ld.	Empress of Asia	On 18th October.
Empress of Japan	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Empress of Japan	Early in Nov.
St. Albans	B. T. Swire & Co.	St. Albans	On 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.
London	Tango Maru	Tango Maru	On 4th Nov.
London	Seijo Maru	Seijo Maru	On 5th Nov.
London	Butterfield & Swire The Bank Line Ltd.	Butterfield & Swire The Bank Line Ltd.	About 25th October.
London	The Admiral Line	The Admiral Line	On 19th Sept.
London	One a Shonen Kaisha	One a Shonen Kaisha	On 20th Sept.
London	Nippon Yusei Kaisha	Nippon Yusei Kaisha	On 2nd October.
London	Canadian O.S. Ld.	Canadian O.S. Ld.	On 1st November.
London	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 18th October.
London	B. T. Swire & Co.	B. T. Swire & Co.	On 1st November.
London	Tango Maru	Tango Maru	On 4th Nov.
London	Seijo Maru	Seijo Maru	On 5th Nov.
London	Butterfield & Swire The Bank Line Ltd.	Butterfield & Swire The Bank Line Ltd.	About 25th October.
London	The Admiral Line	The Admiral Line	On 19th Sept.
London	One a Shonen Kaisha	One a Shonen Kaisha	On 20th Sept.
London	Nippon Yusei Kaisha	Nippon Yusei Kaisha	On 2nd October.
London	Canadian O.S. Ld.	Canadian O.S. Ld.	On 1st November.
London	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 18th October.
London	B. T. Swire & Co.	B. T. Swire & Co.	On 1st November.
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London	Nippon Yusei Kaisha	Nippon Yusei Kaisha	On 2nd

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

Editor's Series in the China Mail

(Continued from Page 1)

LORD FISHER AND THE NAVY.

ADVOCATES ANGLOAMERICAN NAVIES DOMINATE THE WORLD.

LONDON, Sept. 13. Lord Fisher concluding his article on the Navy in the *Times* says: The period of change is at hand and is as sweeping in its character as was either the introduction of steam or the advent of armour, for the fact is unquestioned that air-craft is even now making such prodigious development that the only escape for vessels on the surface of the ocean will be to go under the water. These types of submersible vessels of every size and character instantly require great study and research and much experiment. We had submersible vessels carrying a twelve inch gun submersible was ready for battle she heard, by her own wireless installation, a message passing on the far distant sea.

Lord Fisher concludes by saying that an Anglo-American fight is inevitable and asks: can the American and English navies dominate the world at any time and simply tell all others not to build more or we will fight you here and now.

THE PEACE TREATY.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PICTURE.

COEUR DA LÈNES, Sept. 13. President Wilson pictured the world afire with war unless the Peace Treaty was accepted. He said there was a field of conquest eastwards of Germany who were already negotiating with the Bolshevik Government in the hope of finding ground for industrial and political intrigue.

THE AMERICAN POLICE TAKE.

BOSTON, Sept. 13. Seven were killed as a result of the two days police strike. The city is now quiet and is patrolled by soldiers in trench helmets. Governor Coolidge declares that the police are deserters and not strikers. Arbitration with them is impossible and reinstatement improbable if they yield.

GOMPERS ADVISES MEN TO RESUME.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13. Mr. Gompers has appealed to the policemen at Boston to resume their duty, asking them to await the conference of the representatives of capital and labour convoked by President Wilson on October 10. Coeur da Lenes in Idaho.

THE IRISH TROUBLE.

POLITICAL DETECTIVE SHOT DEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 13. A political detective was shot dead outside the detective offices in the centre of Dublin last night.

PROCLAMATION SUPPRESSES SINK FEIN THROUGHOUT IRELAND.

LONDON, Sept. 13. The Royal Proclamation issued at Dublin suppresses Sinn Fein throughout Ireland.

RAIDS FOR ARMS CONTINUED.

LONDON, Sept. 14. Raids for arms continued throughout Ireland yesterday. There was no disorder.

HOW AN OFFICER GOT HOME.

CRITICISING ARCHANGEL STAFF.

LONDON, Sept. 13. Lieut.-Col. Sherwood Kelly in a letter to the *Daily Express* says that when in north Russia he wrote a private letter to a friend in England condemning the north Russian operations with the deliberate purpose of getting back to England. This was the serious offence mentioned by Mr. Churchill. Lieut.-Col. Kelly says his relations with the general staff at Archangel were not good because he had more than once to protest against staff mismanagement. Lieut.-Col. Kelly concludes that he will welcome a court-martial.

UPPER SILESIA.

GERMAN ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PLEBISCITE.

LONDON, Sept. 13. According to Polish advices the German Government is arranging that Germans born in Upper Silesia, but residing in other parts of Germany may travel on the railway free to Upper Silesia for the plebiscite and receive free board and lodging while it lasts. Germany estimates that 60,000 votes will thus be secured for Germany.

A WOMAN'S ADVICE

EXPORTATION OF COINS.

SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES.

A houseboy was charged this morning before Mr. Smith with the forging of a brooch valued at \$200, the property of Miss Victor Chan, while a woman was charged with aiding and abetting.

First defendant denied the charge, and said he picked it up from the street.

Inspector Cushman said the woman, employed at No. 5, Arbutus, not Read, the defendant's residence, was approached by the boy and the brooch changed hands.

The woman said that on the 18th inst., she got up from sleep, and met defendant, who said he picked up a brooch in the street. She then said: "That's good; sell it, and leave your employment."

Mr. Smith (to first defendant): When you picked it up from the street, what did you do?

Defendant: I intended to return it to the owner.

The case was remanded to Wednesday.

BANK OF EAST ASIA.

The Government Gazette said the Bank of Asia would be dissolved and struck off in three months. The *China Mail* repeated this on Saturday.

The Bank of Asia referred to is the bank that amalgamated with the Bank of Canton.

It isn't the Bank of East Asia Ltd., which is still going strong.

The Chartered Bank is able to show a profit that the others cannot. Mr. J. M. G. Prophit has been elected a director.

Mr. and Mrs. Chan Lim Pak had a "house warming" party at Canton on Saturday. Over a thousand guests, European and Chinese, attended. It was a swell affair.

SE-BOHM ROWNTREE AND THE FACTORY OF THE FUTURE.

THE SPIRIT WHICH SHOULD ANIMATE THE CONTROL OF A FACTORY AND THOSE WHO WORK IN IT.

Mr. B. Sebohm Rowntree has a most suggestive article in "The World's Work" on "The Factory of the Future." It should be widely read and then put into being.

A DREAM OF A FACTORY.

"I began to dream of a factory. I should like to have, if I could conduct things just in my own way, I am going to content myself with telling you my dream.

First of all I realised that business should be a form of national service.

We should not go into it merely to make money, but keep the idea of service constantly before us. Our

aim should be to produce articles of use to the community under satisfactory conditions, and place them on the market at a reasonable price.

While no business could continue unless it were run on sound economic lines, we should always strive to subordinate the claims of industry to the claims of citizenship. And as I planned my ideal factory, I resolved to hear that principle in mind.

THE BUILDING AND ITS EQUIPMENT.

"First I began to plan a building. It occurred to me that my factory need not be so ugly as many existing factories. I would get an architect to draw its outlines and proportions so skillfully as at least to make it pleasing to the eye, and not a blot on the landscape. I would plant creepers to climb up its walls, and surround it with gardens and playing-fields. I would do my best to prevent smoky chimneys.

"Again, as I should want to get handiworkers of the best type, who came from good homes and were reasonably clean, I would take all possible pains in the planning of the inside arrangements of my factory. I would have suitable amenities—cloak-rooms with hot-water pipes just above the floor, so that clothes could be aired, and, in case of wet weather, dried ready to put on again when the time came. There should be little racks over the hot pipes, on which boots and shoes could be dried. Slippers should be forthcoming for people who got their feet wet, and a number of umbrellas in case of emergency.

THE WORKROOMS.

"Good lavatory accommodation, with hot water and towels, all conforming to a very high standard of cleanliness, would be essential. Even indoors equipment would need careful consideration. I decided, in my dream, to enlist the services of a good dressmaker, who would design overalls that any girl might be pleased to wear, and that would help her to take a pride in herself and her work.

"As for the workrooms, they should have a beauty of their own. They should not suggest workhouses or penal institutions. I would call in men of artistic ability to supply a colour scheme which was pleasing and which harmonised with the building.

THE NEED FOR GENTLE FOLK.

"As for managers, foremen and forewomen, I would only employ gentle folk. I mean gentle men and gentle women. I would not care what rank of life they came from if they answered to that definition in the best and truest sense. I should tell them that my ideals were high, and could only be realised with their help, that if they failed me, I failed.

"Each of them should be a leader; and he who leads must be in the van, and know the right way. Human beings may be driven, but not encouraged by those who lag behind.

THE WAITING-ROOM.

"I next reflected that it is impossible to get more energy out of a man than is put into him, and that it can only be put into him, through the alimentary canal. So I would have a first-rate canteen in my factory. I would do more than supply the bodies of the employees with a certain number of calories of fuel energy."

"I recalled the rush and scramble of popular cafés in London, and I knew that the meals I ate there did me very little good. So my canteen should be restful and pleasant in appearance, that the hour spent there by the workmen might be a time of real recreation. After all, the dinner-hour is the one substantial break between two solid shifts of work, and I should want my people to work as well in the afternoon as in the morning. I would pay for the building, heating, lighting, and equipment of the place, and I would ask the workers to pay for the service and for the cost of the food, and through an appointed committee, to unite with the head of the canteen in making the whole thing a success."

KEEP THEM HEALTHY.

"From this I turned to another aspect of health. I would appoint a work's doctor to be in attendance every day, and I would do my best to find a really sympathetic man. Then, in view of the extreme importance of clear vision, I would have an oculist to test every worker's eyes without charge, and to fit him up with glasses if necessary. There should be a good dentist, and a good nurse, and there should be plenty of rest rooms."

"In all these things I would try to keep the balance between myself as a citizen and myself as a business man. From each standpoint I wanted my people to be vigorous, alert, and healthy, both good workers and good citizens."

HUMAN DARING.

"If Mr. Hawker and Sir John Alcock set up afeared a pattern of the human daring without which there is no progress, the great airship typifies the work of science. In which human daring and the human intellect together issue. Man has a firm hand on the most elusive element, and we may be proud that Britain has so gallantly tightened the grasp."

"The designers, builders, and crew of the conqueror deserve the warm thanks and congratulations of us all," says Mr. Star.

SILVER AND SHARES.

PLENTY OF MONEY IN HONGKONG.

The N.C. Daily News of Sept. 9 has this:

Rumour has been spreading the story that, owing to the prevailing tightness of silver, foreign banks were refusing to lend money on shares and even insisting on such overdraws being liquidated. One usual rumour exaggerates. One bank has intimated to brokers that large borrowings for speculative purposes are a thing of the past and it is possible that some overdraws will have to be reduced before the September settlement day.

On the other hand, there appears no prospect of anything like a panic. A considerable amount of the share transactions lately recorded has been done on behalf of Hongkong, where apparently there is plenty of money. Further than this, although bankers naturally wish at this time of year to be getting their treasures full of silver against the approaching export season, there should, on the whole, be no great difficulty in this respect. Setting incomes of silver against outgoings, Shanghai was Tls. 2,000,000 in the good at the end of August.

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"As for the workrooms, they should have a beauty of their own. They should not suggest workhouses or penal institutions. I would call in men of artistic ability to supply a colour scheme which was pleasing and which harmonised with the building.

THE NEED FOR GENTLE FOLK.

"As for managers, foremen and forewomen, I would only employ gentle folk. I mean gentle men and gentle women. I would not care what rank of life they came from if they answered to that definition in the best and truest sense. I should tell them that my ideals were high, and could only be realised with their help, that if they failed me, I failed.

"Each of them should be a leader; and he who leads must be in the van, and know the right way. Human beings may be driven, but not encouraged by those who lag behind.

THE WAITING-ROOM.

"I next reflected that it is impossible to get more energy out of a man than is put into him, and that it can only be put into him, through the alimentary canal. So I would have a first-rate canteen in my factory. I would do more than supply the bodies of the employees with a certain number of calories of fuel energy."

"I recalled the rush and scramble of popular cafés in London, and I knew that the meals I ate there did me very little good. So my canteen should be restful and pleasant in appearance, that the hour spent there by the workmen might be a time of real recreation. After all, the dinner-hour is the one substantial break between two solid shifts of work, and I should want my people to work as well in the afternoon as in the morning. I would pay for the building, heating, lighting, and equipment of the place, and I would ask the workers to pay for the service and for the cost of the food, and through an appointed committee, to unite with the head of the canteen in making the whole thing a success."

KEEP THEM HEALTHY.

"From this I turned to another aspect of health. I would appoint a work's doctor to be in attendance every day, and I would do my best to find a really sympathetic man. Then, in view of the extreme importance of clear vision, I would have an oculist to test every worker's eyes without charge, and to fit him up with glasses if necessary. There should be a good dentist, and a good nurse, and there should be plenty of rest rooms."

"In all these things I would try to keep the balance between myself as a citizen and myself as a business man. From each standpoint I wanted my people to be vigorous, alert, and healthy, both good workers and good citizens."

HUMAN DARING.

"If Mr. Hawker and Sir John Alcock set up afeared a pattern of the human daring without which there is no progress, the great airship typifies the work of science. In which human daring and the human intellect together issue. Man has a firm hand on the most elusive element, and we may be proud that Britain has so gallantly tightened the grasp."

"The designers, builders, and crew of the conqueror deserve the warm thanks and congratulations of us all," says Mr. Star.

THE CHINA MAIL

The N.C. Daily News of Sept. 9 has this:

Rumour has been spreading the story that, owing to the prevailing tightness of silver, foreign banks were refusing to lend money on shares and even insisting on such overdraws being liquidated. One usual rumour exaggerates. One bank has intimated to brokers that large borrowings for speculative purposes are a thing of the past and it is possible that some overdraws will have to be reduced before the September settlement day.

On the other hand, there appears no prospect of anything like a panic. A considerable amount of the share transactions lately recorded has been done on behalf of Hongkong, where apparently there is plenty of money. Further than this, although bankers naturally wish at this time of year to be getting their treasures full of silver against the approaching export season, there should, on the whole, be no great difficulty in this respect. Setting incomes of silver against outgoings, Shanghai was Tls. 2,000,000 in the good at the end of August.

THE BUILDING AND ITS EQUIPMENT.

"First I began to plan a building. It occurred to me that my factory need not be so ugly as many existing factories. I would get an architect to draw its outlines and proportions so skillfully as at least to make it pleasing to the eye, and not a blot on the landscape. I would plant creepers to climb up its walls, and surround it with gardens and playing-fields. I would do my best to prevent smoky chimneys.

"Again, as I should want to get handiworkers of the best type, who came from good homes and were reasonably clean, I would take all possible

pains in the planning of the inside arrangements of my factory. I would have suitable amenities—cloak-rooms with hot-water pipes just above the floor, so that clothes could be aired, and, in case of wet weather, dried ready to put on again when the time came. There should be little racks over the hot pipes, on which boots and shoes could be dried. Slippers should be forthcoming for people who got their feet wet, and a number of umbrellas in case of emergency.

THE WORKROOMS.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Routier's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

London, September 15th.
The Times, in an editorial on the discussions in the Canadian and South African Parliaments in regard to the Peace Treaty, says that the approval of the Dominion Parliaments was a foregone conclusion, but far more important is Dominion opinion about the effect of peace upon the position of the Dominions within the Empire.

So far, this side of the Treaty has not received much attention in the country. General Smuts, in a very remarkable speech above, said that the nature of the Treaty, as given late (General Botha and himself) was, namely, that the Dominion peoples, for the first time, received international recognition apart from the British Government.

It is an immense development, and General Smuts is right to make much of it, even apart from his use of it as an argument against General Herzog. When General Smuts speaks of the representatives of the Dominions acting in the future for the Dominions, he is thinking, no doubt, of the League of Nations.

It is very interesting to know that the South African delegate to the League will be appointed soon, but the new standing of the Dominions is not making any concessions from the operations of the League of Nations; and General Smuts does not exaggerate when he says that the whole basis of the British Empire has been altered.

In practice, the alteration may not be very great, at least so far as the internal system of the Empire is concerned, but it is not so with the international standing of the Dominions. In this connection, the doctrine which found expression at the Peace Conference is the new doctrine in advance of the imperial practice, and the task of the future will be to bring the practice of the Empire into correspondence with the theory established at the Conference as a consequence of the part played by the Dominions in the war.

General Smuts is right, and so is the Dominion leader, for instance Mr. Rowell in the Canadian Parliament, who said "The necessary machinery to give Canada full nationhood has not yet been worked out."

The Times concludes:—Till that is done, the British Government must still represent the Dominions in many international negotiations. The resident Dominion Ministers in London will help to keep the British Government in touch with Dominion opinion, but much more than that is needed.

It is certainly desirable that the initiative in pressing for a Conference of Empire representatives, at which Mr. Rowell hopes the solution of the problem would be reached, should come from the Dominion Governments.

GENERAL ALLENBY.

PARIS, September 10th.
General Allenby has gone to Deauville to meet Mr. Lloyd George.

Le Temps says that Emir Said, who was arrested by the British authorities as a traitor, will be taken to Port Said and thence to Algeria.

Le Temps hopes that the Peace Conference will not break up without settling the Eastern question, including Syria.

BALTIMORE PROVINCIAL REQUEST.

PARIS, September 10th.
Representatives of Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia have sent a letter to the Peace Conference asking for information in regard to its decisions on the Baltic question, and declaring that the recognition of the independence is necessary if they are to continue to struggle against the Bolsheviks.

They also desire admission to the League of Nations.

HISTORY OF THE TANKS.

LONDON, September 10th.
Speaking before the British Association, Sir Ernest Tennyson-D'Eyncourt, Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty, told the history of the Tanks. He said that the military wanted "a land ship capable of crossing gaps of five feet with a weight of 14 tons on her axle, and carrying a crew of ten, several guns, fuel and stores for 50 miles." After experimenting unsuccessfully with a single truck, he turned to a machine with 15 feet' wheels, we ultimately produced a tank as used on the Somme, which was subsequently improved upon. He mentioned that the very latest tanks possess smoke-screen creators, bullet-proof spherical gun-mountings, unditching gear, signalling apparatus, and a special arrangement for traversing soft ground.

DAILY NEWS EDITOR RESIGNS.

London, September 10th.
Mr. A. G. Gardner has resigned the editorship of the *Daily News* and joins the Board of Directors.

WAR PRISONERS.

PARIS, September 11th.
It was reported to the Conference dealing with the return of war prisoners that there are at present 90,000 German war prisoners in Great Britain.

The British Government hopes that all will have departed within this month.

GERMAN SHIPMENTS.

PARIS, September 11th.
Baron Heinzen, Director-General of the Norddeutsche Lloyd, discussing the future of German shipping in the Company's year book, says that besides the direct effects of the Peace Treaty, the indirect consequences will be ultimately fatal to German shipping.

These include partial foreign control of Rhine navigation, wholly foreign control of the Vistula, the diminution of German territory, the transference of industries to Alsace-Lorraine, and the consequent diversion of traffic to French and Belgian ports; the renunciation of the Colonies, the realization of the *Entente's* damages, and the decision that German property abroad will be reckoned on pre-war rates of exchange.

Baron Heinzen concluded by saying that it would be foolish to deny that the tonnage policy ruthlessly carried out in the Treaty struck German shipping to the marrow.

MR. CHURCHILL'S OFFICIAL NOTE.

London, September 11th.
Mr. Winston Churchill, in an official Note, replying to criticisms of British policy in North Russia, says that the policy accepted by the House of Commons on July 10th is being speedily and punctually pursued. The decisions on which it was based are irrevocable. There is no reason to suppose that General Rawlinson, who supremely commands the British forces in Archangel and Murmansk, will not succeed in his task at an early date. In view of the circumstances, the possible difficulty of the "military" operation must be realized. The enemy forces on the above-mentioned fronts may well be equal to the combined British and Russian nationalities. The attitude of the latter, who are much more numerous than the British, and also the attitude of the civil population, must be inevitably affected by the British withdrawal. Thus, the task of extricating the British, while injuring the Russians, subsequent changes as little as possible, is very complex.

The Government consider it their duty to offer refuge to all the Russians who compromised themselves with the Bolsheviks through assisting us. Considerable numbers of persons, including women and children, besides the British troops, have therefore been evacuated by us.

Mr. Churchill scathingly describes the suggested process of simply marching the British into transports, and sailing away under cover of the warships' guns, as likely to result in a series of episodes discreditable to the British name. The military authorities have always insisted that the British could not be withdrawn except by certain offensive operations with a limited scope, in order to disengage the front.

It would be wrong and unpatriotic to increase the difficulties of withdrawal in the most critical phase by inspiring the enemy and disheartening the Russian nationalities.

Referring to the allegations published in the *Press* by Lieut.-Colonel Sherwood Kelly, regarding the British operations in North Russia, Mr. Churchill says that Lieut.-Col. Kelly was removed from his post on August 18th, and sent back to England for a serious breach of the Army Act. General Rawlinson had reported that he only refrained from court-martialling him owing to his gallant record.

Lieut.-Col. Sherwood Kelly is now also an offender against the King's Regulations and will be subjected to disciplinary action.

Mr. Churchill proceeds to recapitulate the steps taken (and already published) in connection with the British withdrawal. He refers to the upsetting of British plans to withdraw from North Russia without risk, difficulty, or anxiety as regards the safety of the Russian Government, and the army owing to the failure of Admiral Kolchak's plan to join up with the North Russians.

It is not proposed to issue any statement of policy regarding the progress of operations until British lives are no longer endangered by publicity, or Russian nationalistic interests prejudiced.

Referring to the numerous rumours about anti-Bolshevik forces in the Baltic States and the Petrograd front, which are chiefly ascribed to Bolshevik wireless reports, he says that no British were ever employed there, nor had the British Government ever accepted responsibility for these military operations. We only furnished munitions and advice. The British Navy, with its superb efficiency, prevented the Bolsheviks from raiding the Baltic ports.

He points out in this connection that the Baltic States have been subjected to social dangers from the Bolsheviks and political dangers from Germany. These could not be averted single-handedly by Great Britain, but they have engaged the attention of the Peace Conference for some time. The problem can only be grappled by the victorious Allies acting concerted.

PRESS COMMENTS.

London, September 11th.
A special correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* submitted that the British delegation of North Russia may be carried out by way of the Baltic, and not by the Arctic Ocean, and that the preliminary step will be an advance on Petrograd.

The *Press* hints that the limited offensive operations mentioned by Mr. Churchill may be related to the policy of the Allies in the Baltic States, and points out that competent judges express the opinion that the Finns could and would take Petrograd with a little encouragement.

It says that doubtless the White Russians would be glad to have such allies upon reasonable conditions, and, if possible, the Bolsheviks might prefer it to pursue peace negotiations with the Reds, but if Petrograd is to be attacked, it must be attacked immediately, otherwise the Germans and the Russian Reds would be able to entrench themselves.

THE BULGARIAN TREATY.

PARIS, September 11th.
The Bulgarian Treaty, probably, will be handed over to the Conference dealing with the return of war prisoners that there are at present 90,000 German war prisoners in Great Britain.

The British Government hopes that all will have departed within this month.

ANOTHER FRENCH STRIKE.

PARIS, September 11th.
The Departmental Federation of Trades Union has declared a general strike from September 11th, as the demands of the dockers have not been granted.

TURKEY.

PARIS, September 11th.
In the Chamber, Siror Nitti, by the King's command, addressed a bill reducing the bulk of the Crown property to the fighting men and reducing the civil list by 3,000,000 lire. The amendment was agreed with a great patriotic outburst by the Deputy and onlookers.

ROMANIAN AND SERBIAN CABINETS RESIGN.

PARIS, September 11th.
The British troops who landed at Constantaople states that 10,000 British troops have landed at Scutari, in the Bosphorus to occupy the Brusa-Alexandrija Railway.

ITALY'S ORDINARY MOVEMENT.

PARIS, September 11th.

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UPPER SILESIA.
EVERYTHING QUIET.

PARIS, September 11th.
A semi-official statement says that everything is quiet in Upper Silesia. Work is proceeding normally. The daily coal production in the last few days has averaged 90,000 tons, exceeding the pre-strike average.

GERMAN ANXIETY.

PARIS, September 11th.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in an official Note, replying to criticisms of British policy in North Russia, says that the policy accepted by the House of Commons on July 10th is being speedily and punctually pursued. The decisions on which it was based are irrevocable. There is no reason to suppose that General Rawlinson, who supremely commands the British forces in Archangel and Murmansk, will not succeed in his task at an early date.

In view of the circumstances, the possible difficulty of the "military" operation must be realized.

The Note says that it is the duty of the Polish Government to oppose the march of the Red Army into Upper Silesia, and which the Germans are advancing towards Olsztyn, where they are now ten miles up to Zydow.

GENERAL DENIKIN CLEARING UP.

PARIS, September 11th.

General Denikin is clearing up the country between Odessa and Kiev. At present he occupies all the area east of the Kiev-Odessa Railway by Ovsiopol and Voznesensk. His cavalry north and east of Kiev are advancing towards Chernigov, from where they are now ten miles.

The Bolshevik counter-offensive towards Kharkov failed but, further east, the right wing of the Pem Army and General Wrangel's troops on both banks of the Volga have been compelled to retreat before powerful Bolshevik attacks.

EXTENDING OPERATION TO CENTRAL ASIA.

PARIS, September 11th.

The *Times* correspondent on the Eastern front, telegraphing on September 6th, states that the Reds have constituted a new group of armies as Samara, which has been designated the Turkestan front. Orders have been sent to the Bolshevik authorities to prepare for the transit of troops from the lower Volga district to Central Asia.

BEFORE KIEV WAS CAPTURED.

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POSITION IN THE SOUTH.

PARIS, September 11th.

Speaking recently at Moscow, M. Trotzky described the Bolshevik position in the South as very grave.

They need not, however, feel disengaged, for eight months ago they had no overcoats, rifles, or cartridges. Now they had conquered the Ural District with all its factories, while Siberia with its foodstuff was a guarantee against starvation.

Concluding, M. Trotzky promised to help the "strangled Hungarian workers, and save the peoples of Asia."

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

THE NEW PARLIAMENTARY
COMMITTEE.

LONDON, September 14th.
Exceptional interest was centred in the
Trade Union Congress to-day, in view of
the "direct action" controversy.

In the election of the new Parliamentary
Committee, it was regarded significant
that the Miners' Federation failed
to secure representation on it, although
they had two last year. One of their de-
feated candidates was an ex-Committee man.
Two other ex-Committee men, in-
cluding Mr. Havelock Wilson, M.P., were
rejected.

It is understood that the "direct
actionists" in the new Committee only
number five, while eleven oppose that
policy.

MAJORITY FOR NATIONALISATION.

LONDON, September 10th.
The Trade Union Congress, on a card
vote, passed a resolution by Mr. R.
Smillie for the nationalisation of mines
by 4,473,000 votes against 70,000. Mem-
bers of the General Workers' Union
numbering 380,000, did not vote, owing
to the absence of their leader.

Another resolution was passed, which
instructed the Parliamentary Committee, in
conjunction with the Miners' Federation,
immediately to interview the
Premier and insist on the Government
adopting the recommendation of the
majority in the report of the Coal Com-
mittee.

If the Government refuses, a special
Congress will be convened in order to
decide on action to compel the Govern-
ment to accept the recommendation of
the majority.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, September 11th.
Commenting on the nationalisation re-
solution at the Trade Union Congress, the
Manchester *Guardian* says that, however
largely the interests of the workers are
affected they cannot oppose the will of
Parliament, and so long as Labour re-
mains purely class-conscious it cannot
secure the support of many non-manual
workers, which is necessary before a
Labour majority in Parliament is possi-
ble. "Direct action" is the extreme
assertion of class-wisdom and complete
denial of democratic government.

The *Westminster Gazette* says that if the
miners challenge Parliament by a
general strike, the question of nationalisa-
tion will be swamped in a more serious
issue on which the miners will assuredly
be beaten.

THE EVENING STANDARD.

The *Evening Standard* says that if Mr.
Smillie, who is a much-defeated Parlia-
mentary candidate, attempts to compel
nationalisation, he will split the Trade
Unionists from the bottom.

The *Post* and *Gazette* says that
29,000,000 Parliamentary voters will re-
fuse to be led by the manipulators of the
block-vote in the Trade Union Congress.

The *Daily Graphic* states that the
Congress vote is a challenge to the nation.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that it is
equivalent to a declaration of war on con-
stitutional government. The resolution
is a revolutionary act.

The *Morning Post* says that if the
resolution means "direct action" it will
be opposed to the whole of public opinion.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that it is im-
possible to pretend that the vote cast
yesterday represents reasoned conviction.

The *Daily News* states that such an
overwhelming vote creates a critical
situation. The Government confronted
with such a demand will, if it has a
slimmering of political sagacity, imme-
diately appeal to the country. An elec-
tion is bound to result in the defeat of
"direct action."

The *Daily Mail* states that if Labour
wishes to form a Government eventually,
it must abandon threats and adopt legit-
imate political methods of persuasion.
The country will never submit to "direct
action."

THE TIMES.

The *Times* says that the resolution,
which is a step in a carefully planned
campaign, commits nobody to any partic-
ular course of action except the interview
with the Premier. "We would re-
mind the Congress that this is a demo-
cratic country, and that it is not enough to
compel the Government. The Parliament
and the nation must be compelled. The
nation, indeed, must be consulted if no
solution is reached by agreement."

REPEAL OF CONSCRIPTION
DEMAND.

LONDON, September 15th.
Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Secretary of
the National Union of Railways, pro-
posed a motion demanding that the
Government repeal the Conscription Acts,
and immediately withdraw all troops from
Russia, failing which a special
Trade Union Congress will be called to
decide what action should be taken.

The motion was carried almost uni-
animously.

NO MANDATE FOR "DIRECT
ACTION".

LONDON, September 11th.
At the Trade Union Congress, Mr. Tom
Shaw, M.P., moving a resolution oppos-
ing the principle of industrial action in
certain political matters, declared that
Mr. R. Smillie's aim was revolution and
the establishment of a Soviet Govern-
ment.

He believed that the working classes
were generally bitterly opposed to strike
for political ends. The place to decide
the issue was the House of Commons.

Mr. J. H. Thomas declared that not a
single Trade Union had given any de-
cided mandate on the question of "Direct
action."

LATER.
Mr. Shaw's motion was shelved by
2,250,000 votes to 2,08,000.

LABOUR ENTITLED TO USE
POWER.

LONDON, September 11th.
The result of the voting on Mr. Shaw's
motion was possibly attributable to the
speech of Mr. J. H. Thomas, who con-
tended that the motion, if carried, might
be construed by their opponents as a
leverage to be used against Labour in legi-
timate industrial questions.

Mr. Frank Hodges, of the Miners'
Federation, declared that the "direct
action" movement was due to the fact
that the electorate had been denied the
opportunity of turning out the Coalition
Government.

Mr. Shaw's motion was shelved by
2,250,000 votes to 2,08,000.

THE BIRMINGHAM PRO-
HUNGRY PROCLAMATION
PROHIBITED.

BIRMINGHAM, September 10th.
The Birmingham City Council, prohibiting
the pawning of debt securities on
the Committee, as nobody is a repre-
sentative of the electorate, and therefore able to
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

TERRORISM NOT GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Brownlie, of the Locomotive Engi-
neers' Society, opposing the motion, said
that if the Government broke its pledges,
Labour was entitled to use its power to
set that faith was kept with the electorate.

LONDON, September 12th.

Mr. Clynes, in a striking speech against
"direct action" declared that it would
result in breaking of the workmen's heads

and the women's hearts. He asked were
they going to concede to every other class
the right to resist a Labour Government's
laws by a strike, and declared that the be-
lief that the working class was united was
a delusion.

Terrorism was not Government. Labour
was only just beginning to learn how to
govern. He begged of them not to chal-
lenge the existence of the State and claim
the right to class dictatorship. "Others
will not be driven any more than you."
(Cheers.)

AN EXPRESSION OF CENSURE.

LONDON, September 10th.

Labour correspondents "explain" that
yesterday's vote at the Trade Union
Congress was not a vote in favour of
"direct action" but as the movers in-
tended it was an expression of censure on
the Committee for failing to call a
conference.

The feeling of the Congress on this
question will be tested on an explicit re-
solution, probably to-morrow.

LAUNCH OF "DESPATCH".

LONDON, September 11th.

The launch of the light cruiser "Despatch",
at Glasgow, has been abandoned owing to
the vessel getting jammed on the rocks.

Mr. Walter Long, speaking at the lun-
cheon, said that the Admiralty had been
condemned in some quarters for the un-
due delay in instituting a policy of
economy, but he was not willing hurriedly
to cut down the Navy.

Until peace had been signed, it would
have been a crime to have relaxed our
efforts to ensure the readiness of the
Navy. There had been meetings daily at
the Admiralty since peace, and every
aspect of the naval problem had been dis-
cussed, trying to effect economy safely,
but the Admiralty and the Government
were not prepared to play ducks and
drakes.

At the same time, they realised that, in
view of the prospect of considerable peace,
it was their duty to build the ships
required and not pursue their pre-war
programme. The main thing was to
develop the commercial undertakings
essential to national prosperity.

LORD FISHER CONTINUES.

LONDON, September 11th.

Lord Fisher, continuing his articles,
insists that the reduction of naval po-
wage must be carried out by
experts. He says he was asked
on July 4th to give his plans
for the reduction of the Estimates to
£24,000,000. He refused to do so unless
he was entrusted with the execution.

He says the public do not realize that
the half of the Navy which is not obso-
lete is equal in efficiency to the other half
of the world, but, on the other hand, will
not cease shipbuilding.

He believes in the internal combustion
engine or oil, and would build, firstly,
not necessarily fighting vessels, but inex-
pensive oil-carrying tramps fitted with
internal combustion engines.

He is convinced that fighting in the air
will soon develop so that it will be pos-
sible to sink surface ships so effectively
that submersible vessels will be necessary
both for war and commerce.

AMERICAN POLICE STRIKE.

BOSTON, September 10th.

The Police have struck work. They
demand the removal of the Police Com-
missioner, who has discharged 19 police
men for joining a Union.

HOOLIGANS LOOT SHOPS.

BOSTON, September 10th.

In the absence of the Police, who are on
strike, hooligans looted the shops.

TROOPS ORDERED TO PREPARE.

BOSTON, September 10th.

Troops have been ordered to prepare to
cope with the lawlessness and organised
looting which is occurring. Disorders
are increasing.

The damage to property exceeds
£200,000. Bullets and knives were used.
Loyal members of the Police force have
arrested 200 persons.

HUNTING RENEWED.

BOSTON, September 11th.

Following a Police strike, rioting was
renewed yesterday evening.

Two men and a boy were killed and a
number injured, including women and
girls, in collisions between the mob and
the troops, who used machine-guns.

Finally, cavalry cleared the streets.
Practically all the Police have struck.
The Volunteer Police Force includes
many Harvard University athletes.

NAVY TO PROTECT INHABITANTS.

BOSTON, September 11th.

The Governor of Massachusetts has
asked the Secretary of the Navy to pro-
tect the naval forces for the pro-
tection of Boston. Rioting continues.

The Bostonians are to be protected by
the naval forces.

YESTERDAY.

Charged at Leeds with the murder
of his wife, Edith Shepherd, whose
body was found in the Leeds and
Liverpool Canal, at Leeds on May
12, Herbert James Shepherd, 23, fitter<br

DEATH OF SIR E. POYNTER.

FORMER PRESIDENT OF ROYAL ACADEMY.

Sir Edward Poynter, president of the Royal Academy from 1896 until last year, died at his residence, 70, Addison-road, W., at the age of 83. Sir Edward, who was educated at Westminster and at Ipswich Grammar School, studied art under Gleyre in Paris. He became associate of the Royal Academy 1869, full member 1876. He succeeded Sir F. Burton as director of the National Gallery from 1894 to 1905. While a student in Paris Sir Edward was one of the little artistic group depicted in "Tribù," his companions being Whistler, Du Maurier, Val Prinsep, Lamont, and Thomas Armstrong.

With the death of Sir Edward Poynter there disappears one whose art was the last link in England with a tradition of draughtsmanship and design handed down in schools of art from the time of Raphael. When Sir Edward retired from the presidency of the Royal Academy it was felt that the one representative of that institution whose art was in a true sense academic had withdrawn. If it was difficult for painters unconnected with the Academy to follow with interest the direction taken by Sir Edward's art in his later paintings, his first picture, "Israel in Egypt," was remembered, and still more the figure drawings which he prepared for it and similar projects of the kind and for public schemes of mural decoration with which he was connected.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st September, 1919.—
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

1918.	1919.
Tyne Level with overflow	Level with overflow.
Tyne Reservoir Do.	Do.
Tyne Intermediate Do.	Do.
Tyne Tidal Do.	Do.
Wear N. Chang, 1 ft. 1 in. below overflow.	1 ft. 1 in. below overflow.
Gokburn, Level with overflow.	Level with overflow.
Total in millions and decimals of gallons.	1918. 1919.
Tyne 10,000 10,000	10,000 10,000
Tyne Intermediate 100,000 100,000	100,000 100,000
Tyne Tidal 1,100,000 1,100,000	1,100,000 1,100,000
Wear N. Chang 50,000 50,000	50,000 50,000
Total 2,115,000 2,115,000	2,115,000 2,115,000

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of August.

1918.	1919.
Consumption 10,000 10,000	10,000 10,000
Estimated population 175,000 175,000	175,000 175,000
Consumption per head 57.35 57.35	57.35 57.35
Consumption per gallon 1.11 1.11	1.11 1.11

Constant supply in all districts during August of both 1918 and 1919.

LOWEWOOD WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Mon. 1918. 1919. Level with overflow. Total in millions and decimals of gallons.

Consumption 10,000 10,000

Estimated population 160,000 160,000

Consumption per head 10.00 10.00

Consumption per gallon 1.11 1.11

The Government Analyst's report shows that the water is of excellent quality.

Public Works Department.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 15th SEPTEMBER, 1919.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.	
Marine Insurance.	11 a.m.
Canton Ins.	£40 b.
North China Ins.	£100 b.
Union Ins.	£15 b.
Yangtze Ins.	£200 b.
Far Eastern.	£15 b.
Fire Insurance.	
China Fire Ins.	£150 b.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	£150 b.
Swiss.	
Douglas.	£50 b.
H.K. Steamboats.	£24 b. 24 s.
Indo-China (Fr.)	£23 b.
Do. (Det.)	£185 b.
Shell Transport.	£75 b.
Star Fortune.	£34 b.
Reinsurance.	
China Suners.	£100 b.
Malabar Sugars.	£46 b.
Mun.	
Kalan Mining Adm.	60 b.
Lanquats.	£12 b.
Shanghai Loam.	
Shai Explorations.	
Bank.	£210 b.
Tromch Mines.	£45 b.
Ural Carparks.	£175 b.
Do.	£175 b.
China Miners.	
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco.	
Bankers Trust Company, New York City.	
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon.	
Guaranty Trust Company of New York.	
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City.	
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington.	

COTTON MILLS.

CENTRAL ESTATES.

HONGKONG HOTELS.

HAMPBURY.

KOWLOON LANDS.

LAND RECLAMATIONS.

WET POINTS.

COTTON MILLS.

EVO COTTONS.

KING FLIE.

LAI KUNG MINT.

ORIENTALS.

SHANGHAI COTTONS.

T. 161 b.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cements.

China-Borneo.

China-Provident.

Dairy Farms.

E.K. Electric.

Macao Do.

Hongkong Ropes.

H.K. Tramways.

Peak Tramways (Old).

do. (New).

Steam Laundry.

H.K. Steel Foundry.

Water-boats.

Watsons.

Powers.

Wiseman.

Total.

Consumption.

Estimated population.

Consumption per head.

Consumption per gallon.

